

KANSAS

YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1993
YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1995
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$4,682,550

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 2,121 Kansas women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	23.9	26.0
White	23.8	25.7
Black	28.8	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	53	56
1996	72	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 400 Kansas women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 1,700 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1990 to 1994...

- 213 Kansas women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.6	2.8
White	2.6	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	97*	79*
1996	92	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- - *Kansas women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.†
- 100 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

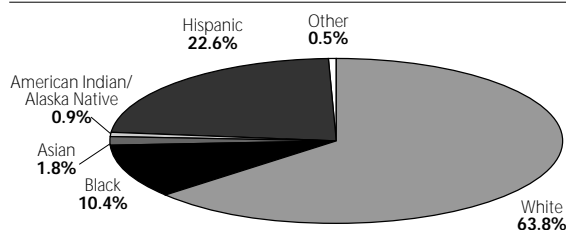
*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

†1998 data

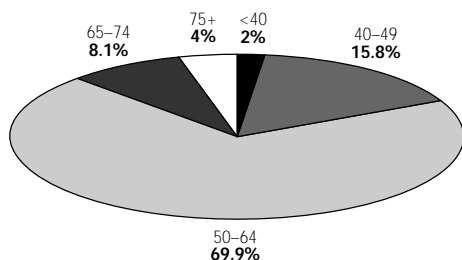
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Kansas Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)

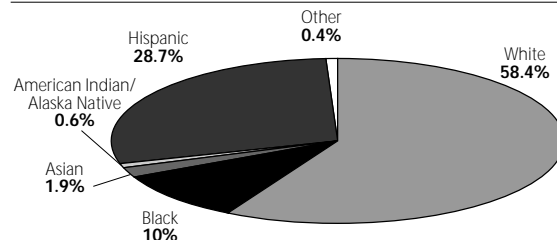


Number of Mammograms 2,816
 given through the Kansas program as of September 30, 1998

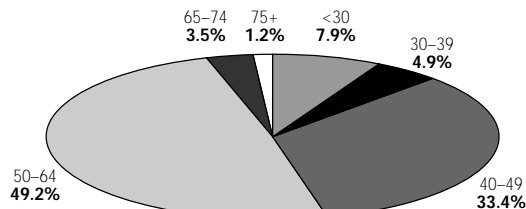
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Kansas Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 2,727
 given through the Kansas program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓			✓			
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram, women must be aged 50 or older.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 40 years of age.
- Women may be in-state residents, border state residents, or non-USA residents.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; special promotional events
- Local efforts: posters; bus and commuter placards; newspaper, radio and television (PSA) messages

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN KANSAS

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20-64	14	76	2	8	86
Women age 40-64	12	81	3	5	89

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Kansas's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1993. Two years later, in 1995, Kansas developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$4,682,550 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 2,121 Kansas women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 23.9 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Kansas was 28.8 per 100,000 women. The percent of Kansas women age 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 53 percent in 1992 to 72 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 1,700 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 400 deaths from breast cancer in Kansas women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Kansas's program provided 2,816 mammograms.

Two hundred and thirteen women in Kansas died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.6 per 100,000 women, slightly below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 92 percent of Kansas women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 97 percent of the state's women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past 2 years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 100 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Kansas women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Kansas's program provided 2,727 Pap tests.

Kansas does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening. The state also supports breast cancer screening and education programs and requires physicians to inform patients of alternative therapies. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 14 percent of Kansas women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Kansas had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 50 years of age for a mammogram and over the age of 40 for a Pap test. Kansas's public education and outreach efforts include newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; special promotional events; bus and commuter placards; and posters.